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Country programme document

Morocco

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Morocco is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $8,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $24,800,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

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Programme rationale

1. The 2011 Constitution laid the foundation for a more open, democratic and modern society and institutions and represents an unprecedented opportunity for the realization of child rights in Morocco. The Constitution recognizes the supremacy of international conventions such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child over national laws, sets up independent monitoring bodies, and confirms that the State must provide equal protection and equal social and moral consideration to all children, irrespective of their family situation. Within this framework, the Government launched justice, education, decentralization and social protection reforms in 2014-2015 that provide the space for renewed engagement with UNICEF to enhance investment in child well-being.

2. Morocco is a lower-middle-income country and the fifth largest African economy.[1] The country has European Union (EU) neighbourhood status and actively seeks South-South cooperation. From 2010 to 2015, the gross domestic product (GDP) grew by around 4 per cent annually.[2] Fiscal consolidation and sustainability are a priority, and subsidies and pension systems are undergoing reform.

3. The population was 33.8 million in 2014, with 60 per cent of people living in urban areas. The total fertility rate was 2.2 children. From 2004 to 2014, the population grew by approximately 1.3 per cent each year. The share of children in the population progressively decreased to 34 per cent, but the proportion of children under five remained at around 10 per cent. Children and young people aged 15 to 24 number approximately 6.2 million, or 19 per cent of the population. Adolescents in the second decade of life make up 18 per cent of the population.[3]

4. Economic growth, urbanization and government action have improved social indicators. The proportion of the population living in absolute poverty fell from 8.9 per cent in 2007 to 4.2 per cent in 2014. Nevertheless, 1.4 million Moroccans are living in absolute poverty, and 3.9 million people are vulnerable to poverty. There are major socio-economic disparities between regions and between urban and rural areas. Monetary and multidimensional poverty rates are respectively 5 and 16 times higher in the least developed regions than in the region of Casablanca, which has the lowest prevalence of poverty.[4]

5. Children constitute an estimated 1.8 million of the poor and vulnerable people in Morocco.[5] Inequality of opportunities is particularly evident during the early years and adolescence — a point also underlined by children during a consultation held with them in 2016 on the country programme priorities. In both age groups, children — especially girls — from rural and poor urban areas, children with disabilities and migrant children are the most vulnerable. A fragmented and incomplete social protection system fails to address the needs of children, particularly the most vulnerable.[6]

[1] World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI), 2016.
[2] WDI, 2016.
[3] All data in this paragraph from the High Commission for Planning (HCP), 2014.
[4] HCP, 2014.
[5] UNICEF estimate, 2014.
[6] Economic Policy Research Institute, 'Social Protection Mapping in Morocco' (unpublished) 2015.

6. Although Morocco nearly achieved Millennium Development Goal 4, in 2015 the under-five mortality rate was 27.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, corresponding to around 20,000 under-five deaths each year.[7] Two thirds of these deaths occur in the neonatal period, mainly due to the lack of proper antenatal or delivery care by qualified staff. In rural areas, only 55 per cent of births are attended by skilled personnel compared to 92 per cent in urban areas. Coverage of postnatal care in rural areas is only 14 per cent.[8] In 2011, 15 per cent of children under age 5 were stunted.[9]

7. Meanwhile, the rigid organization by separate compartments of the health system is a major barrier to addressing a wider range of issues that often require intra- and intersectoral cooperation. Strategies are needed for the early detection and follow-up of disabilities in accordance with the social model, and for largely-ignored adolescent health issues, including mental health, risky behaviour, unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions.

8. Morocco does not have a comprehensive strategy for early childhood development (ECD) as yet. However, for the first time, early learning is prioritized in the new education strategy that was presented in 2015. In 2014, the preschool enrolment rate was 64 per cent.[10] However, the public sector provision represents only 10 per cent of the total. Among rural girls, enrolment was only 23 per cent.[11] Starting from 2016/17, one year of pre-primary education has been made compulsory. Ensuring universal access will require major efforts, not only in improving infrastructure, but also in developing standards, including for inspection, regularizing the co-existence of formal preschool and community-based models, and raising awareness among parents and decision-makers of the importance of investing in the early years.

9. Despite increased access to basic education, an estimated 250,000 children aged 6 to 14, including one third of rural girls, are out of school. Drop-out levels are high (10 per cent in lower secondary school),[12] particularly for children with disabilities, 66 per cent of whom are out of school.[13] Enrolment in upper secondary education is only 61 per cent.[14] Migrant children, particularly those of secondary school age, only have access to unaccredited non-formal education.

10. National and international assessments confirm low learning outcomes: only one third of primary schoolchildren master basic competencies in mathematics, science and literacy.[15] The lack of quality and inclusive programmes, insufficient equity-sensitive, school-based monitoring and actions, and inadequate monitoring of learning outcomes at all levels constitute major barriers to effective learning and to higher retention and completion rates.

[7] Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, 2015.
[8] UNICEF and National Observatory of Children's Rights (ONDE), 2015.
[9] UNICEF and ONDE, 2015.
[10] Ministry of Education (MoE), 2015.
[11] MoE, 2015.
[12] MoE, 2014.
[13] HPC, 2014.
[14] MoE, 2014.
[15] National Programme for the Evaluation of the Education Achievements, 2010 and Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study, 2011.

11. At secondary level, gaps in preparing adolescents and youth for work and life after school contribute to a very high risk of social exclusion among young Moroccans — especially girls — from lower socioeconomic groups, poorer regions and rural areas. National data suggest that as many as 30 per cent of 15- to 24-year-olds were not in education, employment or training in 2013.[16] The youth unemployment rate for that age group reached 21 per cent in 2015.[17]

12. The Ministry of Education's Strategic Vision of the Reform 2015-2030 aims to reduce equity gaps in access, improve the quality of learning and address school-to-work transition. This represents a national contribution to meeting the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 4. Active citizenship and climate change are among the areas to be addressed through the development of life skills-based education in response to Goals 8 and 13.

13. An estimated 100,000 children live in institutions, mainly due to poverty. These institutions are poorly funded and monitored and do not meet international standards. Foster care is underdeveloped while the adoption system is insufficiently monitored and open to abuse.[18] Children born out of wedlock risk not being registered at birth, abandoned or placed in institutions.[19]

14. The number of children on the move (refugees, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants) is increasing as Morocco shifts from being a transit country to a destination country. Although government policy envisages a dynamic migration management model with mechanisms to prevent trafficking and to protect victims, these children remain invisible in practice, deprived of basic rights, at risk of exploitation and violence, and with little or no access to child protection systems.

15. Violence against children and against and among adolescents is widespread in homes, schools and other settings.[20] Sexual and gender-based violence is a concern, including against adolescent girls employed as domestic workers.[21] Normative arrangements, institutional capacities, coordination and human resources are insufficient for prevention, identification and referral and case management. The proportion of child marriages as a share of total marriages increased from 8 per cent in 2004 to 11 per cent in 2013, involving 35,152 children, 99 per cent of whom are girls.[22] In 2015, an estimated 69,000 children aged 7 to 14 (1.5 per cent of that age group) were working.[23] Social norms may condone child labour and there is no effective intervention framework.

16. The number of children in contact with the law was 62,000 in 2013, including 21,754 alleged offenders.[24] Moreover, an estimated 10 per cent to 15 per cent of terrorism cases involved minors.[25] Although ongoing justice reform has a juvenile justice dimension, adolescents face lengthy procedures and pre-trial detention, and

[16] HCP, 2013.
[17] HCP, 2014.
[18] UNICEF and Entraide Nationale, 2014; and Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2014.
[19] Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2014.
[20] Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2014.
[21] UNICEF and National Human Rights Council (CNDH), 2014.
[22] Ministry of Justice and Liberties (MJL), 2013.
[23] HCP, 2015.
[24] MJL, 2013.
[25] Seminar organized by "Amicale Hassania" Judges' Association, March 2016.

restorative measures are used infrequently.[26] Conditions in detention and rehabilitation centres vary and access to justice and legal aid is limited. Insufficient attention is paid to the needs and rights of children in contact with the law.[27]

17. The Integrated Child Protection Policy was launched in 2015 and an interministerial committee established to oversee its implementation. Meanwhile, the role of the National Human Rights Council has been reinforced, paving the way for independent child rights monitoring and supporting the ongoing process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. Even so, the normative and institutional framework for child rights suffers from weak implementation and lack of effective independent monitoring, especially at subnational level.

18. More timely and disaggregated data are needed to monitor the situation of the most vulnerable children, especially children with disabilities, children who have experienced violence or abuse, children exploited in domestic work, children living on the street and child migrants. There is also limited technical capacity to measure child poverty regularly at the national and subnational levels.

19. Public social spending has increased over the past decades, but remains low by international standards. In 2013, public expenditure on health was about 2 per cent of GDP (6 per cent of total government expenditure), and out-of-pocket spending accounted for three-fifths of the total national health expenditure.[28] There is little capacity to monitor public expenditure for children.

20. The country's decentralization process, which will gradually make the subnational (regional) level the appropriate level for the harmonization of public policies, offers a strategic opportunity to influence social policy planning at the regional level so as to reduce inequalities, improve children's living conditions and accelerate efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 10 from a child-sensitive perspective.

21. The Constitution affirms the right to participation, but young people, especially girls, still have few actual opportunities for participation and civic engagement, for example in social policy planning and decision-making. The context of decentralization reform represents an appropriate opportunity for greater participation by youth and adolescents in social policy planning and implementation.

22. Two key lessons were learned from the midterm review in 2014. First, the programme had to reorient itself to leverage the opportunities provided by the decentralization reform. UNICEF needs to work more closely with subnational actors to support implementation of the normative frameworks developed at national level, and to support the meaningful participation of youth and adolescents in local processes. Second, a broad range of partnerships, involving civil society organizations (CSOs) and consultative and rights monitoring bodies, is necessary not only to bring about policy reform but also to have these reforms internalized into national and local systems and processes.

[26] Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2014.
[27] CNDH, 2013.
[28] World Bank, 2016.

Programme priorities and partnerships

23. The Government of Morocco-UNICEF country programme for 2017-2021 contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals[29], the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and the government's development priorities.

24. The programme aims to uphold the rights of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children and adolescents by removing the existing barriers and bottlenecks to the achievement of results, strengthening partnerships and harnessing the best technical expertise to address the country's development challenges.

25. The overall focus of the programme is on the two age groups that are currently most underserved, and among whom inequalities in development opportunities are largely manifested, namely, early childhood (ages 0-5) and adolescence. The programme helps disadvantaged young children to benefit from a first chance in life, with access to quality ECD services, and helps vulnerable adolescents to obtain a second chance, mainly by supporting their access to professional training and life skills programmes. The rights of children with disabilities and children experiencing or at risk of violence will be highlighted across the programme and addressed across the different interventions. Care will be taken to implement the entire programme in a gender-sensitive manner, with gender equality emphasized throughout its implementation.

26. The programme emphasizes systems-building and policy dialogue at the national level and provides support to making decentralization most effective for children. Where modelling is required, it will prioritize the most disadvantaged regions, which will be identified through data and analysis and in consultation with national and subnational actors.

27. Effective partnerships will be crucial for achieving programme results. Cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and key line ministries will be reinforced by interaction with high-level policy and decision-making bodies. The programme will mobilize the capacities and expertise of the private sector, academia, the media, non-government organizations (NGO), foundations and communities, including religious groups. Collaboration among United Nations agencies and dialogue with the European Union, the World Bank and other international organizations will be maximized to leverage results. The country programme will continue to promote, support and benefit from the exchange of knowledge and good practices for children between the institutions of Morocco and their international counterparts, and will continue to facilitate the sharing of expertise through South-South and triangular cooperation.

28. Given growing Internet use among adolescents and young people, investments in digital engagement will enlarge the public space for advocacy and inform and influence social movements. The programme will encourage and benefit from social responsibility among corporations and universities. Appropriate use will be made of communication for development (C4D) strategies, to reinforce the demand from rights-holders and to promote attitudinal change in support of intersectoral priorities

[29] The programme will support achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 16 and 17.

and programme principles such as gender equality, violence prevention and adolescent participation and empowerment.

Health

29. This component will support the transition to a child health policy that goes beyond vertical, survival-oriented programmes. Accelerated child mortality reduction will be supported by addressing the bottlenecks that prevent full coverage of quality perinatal health care, nutrition and immunization services, and by promoting communication about breastfeeding and nutrition (including the use of iodized salt) through strengthened subnational and community mobilization in the most deprived locations. Meanwhile, the exchange of knowledge and practices will be promoted, policy dialogue pursued and intersectoral linkages facilitated. The use of modelling will facilitate the adoption and equitable implementation of a wide-ranging, integrated child health policy, which includes services for adolescents. Special attention will be paid to the early detection of disabilities.

30. The beneficiaries of the health component will be mothers, newborns and girls and boys of all ages, especially those who are socioeconomically disadvantaged and those living in remote geographical locations.[30] The social determinants of health will be identified and the use of data and evidence supported to reduce inequities in access to health services and contribute to alternative health-care solutions for hard-to-reach populations.

31. The main partner will be the Ministry of Health. Linkages will be built with other sectors at the national and local level, including with the ministries of Education and Social Affairs related to ECD, violence prevention and children with disabilities. Partnerships will be sought with the private sector, including for C4D interventions and distance training. Close cooperation, including joint programming where relevant, will continue with the World Health Organization (on system reform), the United Nations Population Fund (on maternal health) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

Education

32. This component will contribute to education policies and strategies that ensure equitable access and completion at all levels of education for the most marginalized children (in terms of sex, ability, region, rural/urban location and socioeconomic background), in line with the Ministry of Education's Strategic Vision of the Reform 2015-2030 and related action plan.

33. Through the provision of technical support, standards, norms and economic models will be developed to provide timely and equitable access to quality preschool education, and to mobilize parents through communications and parenting education. Advocacy will continue for an integrated ECD policy that includes budgeting and implementation mechanisms.

34. The capacity of the Ministry of Education and of schools to monitor out-of-school children and children in basic education and at risk of dropout will be

[30] As identified in the Ministry of Health Acceleration Plan, 2013.

enhanced. The capacity of the Ministry to develop responses articulated around second-chance schooling and adaptation of the school environment for vulnerable children (including children with disabilities and migrant children) will also be strengthened. In secondary education, the programme will support the development of multiple pathway education programmes that bridge formal, non-formal and vocational training systems for better school-to-work transition.

35. Life-skills and citizenship education programmes will be modelled to ensure that marginalized children and youth benefit from relevant and quality learning while enhancing their employability and active citizenship, including with respect to climate change. A national life skills framework will be developed, and will include monitoring and capacity development systems.

36. The school-based monitoring and management model for equity in access and learning, developed during the current cycle of cooperation, will be scaled up through expanded partnerships, advocacy and communications.

37. The Ministry of Education will be the main partner. Linkages with other sectors and collaboration with the private sector and NGOs will be essential in order to address the issues related to out-of-school children, early childhood, adolescence and disability. The private sector will be approached to support investment in preschool facilities, water, sanitation and hygiene, green schools and life skills-related employment schemes. Partnerships will be developed with academia for knowledge and evidence generation. Dialogue will be maintained with the European Union, Global Affairs Canada, the Department for International Development (United Kingdom), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United States Agency for International Development and the World Bank.

Protection

38. This component will strengthen policies and systems for protecting all children, including children deprived of parental care, adolescents in contact with the law, children on the move, and child victims of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, in line with international standards and the Integrated Public Policy for Child Protection.

39. The justice for children system, including the role of judges, will be strengthened through legislative advocacy, capacity-building and intersectoral cooperation, particularly for diversion and alternative measures, the treatment of child victims and reintegration following detention. The development of local child protection systems capable of identification, referral and case management of children at risk will be supported, and will involve non-governmental actors. Technical expertise and advocacy will be provided for the adoption of national alternative care standards and norms, emphasizing deinstitutionalization, particularly of children under three. Capacity for implementation will be developed, especially through standardization of the social work profession and the development of social care mechanisms that support the ongoing reform of Entraide Nationale. Communication for development approaches will address social attitudes and behaviours related to violence and child marriage.

40. Complementing the social inclusion component, the partnerships established for child protection with NGOs and networks and monitoring institutions like the

National Human Rights Council (including its national training centre) will also enhance child rights monitoring. UNICEF and the Government will continue their dialogue on implementing the recommendations of the 2014 Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. These efforts will contribute to results under all programme components and to the realization of all child rights.

41. Besides the Ministry of Justice and Liberties and the Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development, other sectors like education and health, and monitoring institutions and civil society are key partners for this programme component. South-South and triangular cooperation is anticipated, including in efforts to combat violence against children.[31] The EU will be an important partner for justice for children. Cooperation will also be strengthened with the Council of Europe.

Social inclusion

42. This component will contribute to policies and systems for reducing child poverty and vulnerability. It will support the development of equity focused, child-sensitive social and social protection policies and social spending, nationally and regionally, and contribute to their monitoring and assessment. The beneficiaries will include children in rural and disadvantaged urban areas, children with disabilities, young children not attending preschool, migrants and socioeconomically disadvantaged adolescents.

43. Advocacy and technical expertise will be deployed to support national partners (the High Commission for Planning and the National Observatory of Human Development) to produce regular, child-specific disaggregated data on multidimensional poverty, deprivation and vulnerability. Rural/urban and intra-urban disparities in child well-being will be studied to inform specific responses. A multisectoral policy dialogue, coordinated by the Ministry of General Affairs and Governance, will identify the characteristics of an integrated, child rights-sensitive social protection system and the specific interventions that will target the most vulnerable. Capacity for implementation and monitoring will be developed through technical support and international partnerships. Through multisectoral collaboration including the Ministry of Economy and Finance, steps will be taken to regularly monitor the adequacy, efficiency and equity of public expenditures for children.

44. Technical support will be provided to strengthen the capacities of subnational and local institutions (including regional councils) to undertake planning of social policy that is child sensitive and equity-focused. Adolescents and youths will be empowered so that they can participate in the planning, monitoring and implementation of social policy at local and regional levels.

45. In addition to the key line ministries and regional councils previously mentioned, this component will benefit from collaboration with regional agencies, academic institutions and the National Initiative for Human Development, and from dialogue with the World Bank.

46. The results under all programme components will be supported through the monitoring and improvement of public expenditure for children, including support

[31] The UNICEF country office will support national counterparts in applying to the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children.

for costing key priorities in ECD and child protection. The partnerships developed and data and evidence generated will facilitate monitoring of programme results, child rights and progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Programme effectiveness

47. The programme effectiveness outcome will cover: (a) programme coordination and partnerships; (b) external relations, communication and advocacy; (c) programme monitoring and evaluation, and (d) cross-sectoral actions such as disaster risk reduction and support to operations, as required for the successful overall implementation of the partnership and the achievement of results in a context of growing and increasingly complex external resource mobilization.

Summary budget table

	(In thousands of United States dollars)		
Programme component	*Regular resources*	*Other resources*	*Total*
Health	1 700	2 500	4 200
Education	1 700	8 100	9 800
Protection	1 400	7 100	8 500
Social inclusion	2 000	5 300	7 300
Programme effectiveness	1 700	1 800	3 500
Total	**8 500**	**24 800**	**33 300**

Programme and risk management

48. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results for children, and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

49. The management of the cooperation programme will be under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The sectors leading the implementation of programme components will coordinate activities through workplan review committees, joint- or area-specific programme steering committees and UNDAF outcome groups. Non-governmental organizations and private sector stakeholders will participate in these coordination mechanisms.

50. Risks to programme implementation and the achievement of results may arise from international instability, economic downturn or fundraising challenges. These will be mitigated through actions identified by regular risk management exercises. The harmonized approach to cash transfers and donor contribution management will be monitored closely.

Monitoring and evaluation

51. Progress towards the achievement of country programme results will be monitored based on the integrated results and resources framework and using mechanisms and tools in accordance with UNICEF and United Nations Development Group guidelines, especially workplans, quarterly/annual reports and mid-year/annual reviews.

52. The annual reports will contain information about the implementation of workplans and the achievement of the milestones and targets at output level. Mid-year and annual reviews will provide opportunities to discuss progress made towards outcomes with national partners. Both mechanisms will guide decisions about programme and strategy adjustments.

53. The annual Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plans and the Costed Evaluation Plan will specify the priorities for monitoring, data collection, research and evaluation. Three components of the country programme will be evaluated: school-to-work transition; justice for children; and health.

54. Special attention will be paid to data quality assurance at all stages of monitoring and evaluation. Regular field visits will be conducted to assess the quality of data provided by implementing partners, and to enhance their capacities for results-based management and reporting.

55. UNICEF will provide technical and financial support for the development of national capacities for evidence generation, monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals and the strengthening of national information systems and their use as the main source of disaggregated data at national and subnational levels.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Government of Morocco — UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Relevant articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 6 and 24

National priority: Universal health coverage and reducing inequities in term of access to services. (Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 10)

UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNICEF:
Outcome 3: Quality and accessible comprehensive health-care services strengthen the health coverage of the population.

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): 1

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Health By 2021, inequities in access to quality integrated child health interventions are reduced.	1. Percentage (%) of births from mothers who have completed at least four antenatal care visits B: (2011) National 43% Rural 25% Urban: 60% T: National: 65% Rural 40% Urban 90% 2. % of live births attended by skilled health personnel B: (2011) National 73% Rural 55% Urban: 91% T: National: 92% Rural 85% Urban 99% 3. % of mothers who attended at least one postnatal care visit in the 40 days after the delivery B: (2011) National: 22%	National Health Information System National Population and Family Health Survey	1. National capacity to develop an integrated child health policy and its regional action plans based on child rights, the life cycle and inequities in social health determinants is enhanced. 2. Institutional local actors and civil society have strengthened capacity to provide standardized low-cost, high-impact interventions in nutrition, integrated childcare and health education in the most deprived regions.	Ministry of Health (MOH) National School of Public Health Higher Institute of Nurses Professions and Health Techniques NGOs	1 700	2 500	4 200

	Rural: 14% Urban: 31% T: National: 80% Rural: 65% Urban: 95% 4. Exclusive breastfeeding at 0–5 months B: (2006) 50% T: 60%						
Relevant articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 6, 23 and 29 **National priority:** Strategic vision of school reform 2015–2030 (Sustainable Development Goals: 4, 5 and 10)							
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNICEF: **Outcome 4:** Universal access to quality, fair and inclusive education and training is assured.							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): 5							
UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Education By 2021, education policies and strategies ensure equitable access and completion for the most marginalized in terms of sex, geography and ability.	1. Preschool enrolment rates B: (2015) 53.4%; T:70% 2. Lower secondary education completion rate B: (2015) 60.4% T: 85% 3. Enrolment in post-basic education B: (2015) 61.1 % T: 75%	National Education Information System Household panel survey reports	1. National partners have enhanced capacity to extend access to preschool, basic and post-basic education to the most vulnerable children. 2. National partners have increased capacity to provide quality learning through life skills education. 3. The education system has strengthened capacity to implement school-based monitoring and action that improves equitable access, completion and school-to-work transition.	Ministry of Education Regional Academies for Education and Training Universities and Research centres Higher Council for Education, Training, and Scientific Research NGOs	1 700	8 100	9 800

Relevant articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 7, 9, 11, 16, 19, 21–23, 32–35, 37, 39–40
National priority : Democratic governance and advanced regionalization (Sustainable Development Goals: 10 and 16)

UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNICEF:
Outcome 1:.Institutional partners and civil society partners implement the advanced regionalization process and the principles for democ ratic governance that are participatory, gender-responsive and based on human rights, as set out in the Constitution and international commitments.

Outcome 5: Public policies and national strategies reduce spatial, socioeconomic and gender inequalities.

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): 6

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Protection By 2021, national policies and systems better protect children deprived of family protection in line with international norms and the National Integrated Child Protection Policy	1. Proportion of children (older than the minimum age of criminal responsibility) in conflict with the law diverted from formal judicial proceedings B: (2014): 0% T: 3% 2. Proportion of children (older than the minimum age of criminal responsibility) in conflict with the law benefiting from non-residential alternatives to arrest and detention (pre-trial and trial). B: (2014): 26% T:40% 3. Children in detention per 100,000 child population B: (2013): 41 T: 29	National Information System (Ministry of Justice and Liberties (MJL)) Strategies and policy reports	1. National capacity to apply child- friendly proceedings, alternatives to detention and diversion in line with international norms is enhanced. 2. National and local partners have increased capacity to provide systematic identification, case management and appropriate follow-up of child victims or children at risk. 3. Independent institutions, Government and civil society have strengthened capacity to monitor child rights in line with international norms. 4. National capacity to provide alternative care and deinstitutionalization of children is enhanced based on agreed standards and guidelines.	Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development (MSWFSD) MJL MOH National Human Rights Council (CNDH) Interministerial delegation for human rights Entraide National NGOs	1 400	7 100	8 500

	4. Children in institutions per 100,000 child population B (2014): 868 T: 651						

Relevant articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 4, 26–27
National priority: Economic inclusion and reduction of inequalities and vulnerabilities (Sustainable Development Goals: 1 and 10)

UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNICEF:
Outcome 5: Public policies and national strategies reduce spatial, socioeconomic and gender inequalities.

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): 7

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Social inclusion By 2021, child poverty and well-being are regularly monitored, and social policies, especially social protection systems, are strengthened to favour the social inclusion of vulnerable girls and boys* at the national and decentralized levels. (*= especially preschool- age children, children with disabilities, migrants and children living in rural areas)	1. Number of social policies with a budget allocation dedicated expressly to child poverty and disparities reduction. B (2015):0 T: 3 in 2021 2. Existence of social protection system sensitive to the vulnerabilities of children. B (2015): No; T:Yes in 2021 3. Public social protection expenditure for children (% of GDP) B: (2010/11): 0.06% T: 0.1% in 2021 4. Existence of a mechanism to provide a regular child poverty measurement B: (2015) No T: Yes in 2021	Sectoral finance reports Social protection policy document Sectoral finance reports and international reports (of the International Labour Organization, Social Protection Department database, World Bank and UNICEF) Child poverty study using the National Multidimensional Overlapping Deprivation Approach (N-MODA) and Sustainable Development Goals reports	1. Data and analytical evidence on child well-being, multidimensional poverty and vulnerability, disaggregated by sex, geographical areas and disability status, are regularly available to inform policy and monitor progress towards the child-relevant Sustainable Development Goals. 2. Public expenditure in social sectors* is regularly monitored to ensure adequacy, efficiency and equity for children needs. (*= preschool; health; and justice for children) 3. National partners have enhanced capacity to ensure that the national social protection system provides appropriate responses to the needs of vulnerable children 4. Capacities of subnational institutions are enhanced for child-sensitive and participatory social policy planning to support vulnerable girls and boys.	Ministry of Economy and Finance National Observatory of Human Development Ministry of General Affairs and Governance High Commission for Planning (HCP) Regional councils World Bank	2 000	5 300	7 300

Programme effectiveness							
UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Programme effectiveness Country programmes are efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children.	1. % of outcomes and outputs that are annually reported as either on track or achieved B: NA T: >75% 2. % of evaluation recommendations implemented, closed and reported within one year from the completion of the evaluation B: NA T: >80% 3. % of donor reports submitted on time B: 100% T:100%	Country office annual report Management Response System AR	1. Programme coordination and partnerships: UNICEF staff and partners are provided with guidance, tools and resources to effectively design and manage programmes. 2. External relations and communication: UNICEF staff and partners are provided with tools, guidance and resources for effective communication on child rights issues with stakeholders. 3. Programme planning and monitoring: UNICEF staff and partners are provided with guidance, tools and resources to effectively plan and monitor programmes. 4. Cross-sectoral strategies to address cross-cutting issues related to child rights are developed and applied.	Media CSOs Private sector Youth networks National institutions	1 700	1 800	3 500
Total resources					**8 500**	**24 800**	**33 300**